

We must either hang together, or most assuredly, gentlemen, we shall hang separately.

—Benjamin Franklin

Roosevelt Torch

Roosevelt University . . . Chicago, Illinois

See below.

Vol. XX — No. 10 (2nd Edition)

31

November 18, 1964

SAB SETS TORCH INQUIRY

Open letter from the Torch editorial board

The editorial board of the Torch presents below for the benefit of its readership a chronological history of events having transpired that led to the publication of today's special edition.

Late last Friday afternoon, the Torch went to press with the bulletin titled "Pitchell fired." Following normal procedures, the Torch was delivered to the University and placed in distribution boxes Saturday morning.

Saturday afternoon the Torch were removed from their distribution boxes, storage areas, and the offices of the Torch. They were then "impounded." Both of these actions were taken by authority of the University's Administrative Council.

The remainder of the weekend saw numerous administrative meetings, and conversations between various members of the newspaper's editorial board and various administrators and faculty members.

Monday morning at 9:30 two members of the editorial board met with the Administrative Council. Questions of the suppression of the Torch and the possibilities of its distribution were discussed.

The following agreement was reached at that time relative to the distribution of the Torch:

The Torch would "insert between pages 2 and 3 of the November 16, 1964 issue of the Torch another page of the same size and the same type containing statements and commentaries of the President, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and the Administrative Council in response to the Bulletin on page 3."

It was also agreed that "the statements of the President, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and the Administrative Council must be printed in full without editing the copy in any way. If any obvious grammatical errors come to your (the Torch) attention, the copy should be resubmitted to the author for correction."

Additionally, it was determined that "these inserts will be mailed or delivered to all persons to whom copies have been or will be mailed or delivered."

The editorial board then proceeded to prepare the insert and carry out its part of the agreement.

Tuesday morning the printed insert was delivered to the University. The Torch was advised that the paper, including the insert, could not be distributed until the insert had been read by members of the Administrative Council.

At approximately 9:30 a.m., the editor of the Torch went to Dean Rolf Weil's office. Upon reaching that office, she was told to speak via telephone with University President Robert J. Pitchell.

Dr. Pitchell told the editor that the insert could not be released.

The Torch statement had previously been read and initialed by Dean Paul B. Johnson. It was mutually agreed between Dean Johnson and the Torch editorial board that this statement would be printed in the form in which it appeared in the insert.

(b) The fact that the statement by Board of Trustees chairman Lyle M. Spencer had been headlined "Statement by the Board of Trustees" and not "Statement of Lyle M. Spencer, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Roosevelt University."

Following is the text of the Torch explanatory statement objected to by President Robert J. Pitchell:

"The Administrative Council impounded the Torch Saturday afternoon from the distribution boxes and the private offices of the Torch. This action was taken by the Administrative Council because of their objection to the bulletin printed on page three entitled "Pitchell fired" which was printed without the following statements.

"The following statements are being printed in full and are the views of the authors and not necessarily those of the editorial board of the Torch.

"The next issue of the Torch will be printed at its normal time and will be circulated next Monday. This issue will carry further information concerning the controversy."

The editor was advised that the insert would have to be reprinted. She advised those members of the Administrative Council present that she would have to confer with the other members of the board in order to determine its position on these new developments.

After the editorial board had met, it was determined that the editorial board would issue the following statement:

"Throughout this situation the editors of the Torch have acted with good faith by proposing the inclusion of an insert and subsequently taking it upon themselves to gather the statements in question and prepare them for print.

"While we have faithfully fulfilled our part of the agreement, the administration has seen fit to renege.

"The November 17 issue of the Torch (the insert) was subjected to prior censorship in the form of a demand to see the insert before releasing the confiscated newspapers. Upon seeing this issue, the administration, through the President imposed a state of censorship on the Torch statement although it had been witnessed by Dean Paul B. Johnson as per the initial agreement.

"For these reasons we feel that we are no longer obligated under the terms of the initial agreement between the editorial board of the Torch and the administration.

"As far as we are concerned,

Fact-finding subcommittee to investigate editor and board

by Erwin Rosen

In response to the recent controversy surrounding the Nov. 16 issue of the Torch, the Student Activities Board (SAB) met in emergency session last night. The SAB empowered a six-man committee to investigate:

- the motivations of the Torch editor-in-chief and editorial board in printing the Nov. 16 page-three bulletin;
- the sources for the bulletin;
- the way in which the bulletin was included in the issue;
- and the amount of checking and cross-checking of sources for the bulletin.

Arthur Hoover, dean of students, opened the SAB discussion of the Nov. 16 Torch issue by reading a prepared statement relating the events of the last four days. Hoover also read nine quotes from Roosevelt's "Canons of Journalism," noting "I see at least seven violations contained in this one publication."

He explained that the motivations of the Administrative Council in impounding the Torch "were in effect to hold the Torch editorial staff responsible to the 'Canons of Journalism.'"

Hoover's statement contained a motion to the SAB which was discussed and voted upon in three sections, *ad seriatum*.

The first part of Hoover's motion called for the establishment of "an investigating committee made up of three students and three faculty members to be chosen by election of the SAB."

When first presented by Hoover, this section contained a disqualifying clause prohibiting three student members of the SAB from serving on the investigating committee because of current Torch affiliations. Hoover stated "it would probably be improper for these three individuals to conduct an investigation of themselves."

Replying, Jeff Segal stated "I think it is up to the board and each individual involved to make the decision. I certainly would not

allow myself to be part of a committee investigating my own actions."

Hoover withdrew the disqualifying clause, and the first section of Hoover's motion, as revised, passed 11-1-0. The three student members chosen for the committee are Sharon Spigel, Senate Vice-president; Penny Schwartz, Senator; and Mal Kovacs, who served on this semester's Senate election committee.

The three faculty members chosen are Donald S. Kirschner, department of history; Joseph Hackman, department of economics; and Charles Garland, department of music theory.

The second part of Hoover's motion stated "that the investigating committee make these recommendations to the SAB on conclusion:

The minimal recommendation, if they find there were mitigating circumstances involved, be that there will be a censure of the editor-in-chief and the editorial board, and that they be put on probation for the balance of the academic year with respect to their Torch positions.

The maximal recommendation, if they find no mitigating circumstances, be that the editor-in-chief be removed and that the editorial board be declared vacated.

In the discussion that followed, only Hoover spoke in favor of this section of the motion. Hackman felt "personally that the committee should not be bound in advance by any parameters."

The second section of Hoover's motion was then voted on and defeated with no one in favor, 0-10-1. Hoover then stated "I wish to go on record that I had stated these as parameters."

The third part of Hoover's motion stated "that because of the nature of the investigation there be no issue of the Torch published until the conclusion of this investigation."

In discussing this part of his motion, Hoover noted "I am primarily concerned with the impact it has had upon the community. I would say that as far as I am concerned, we as a body should be able to consider these questions on an internal basis."

Hackman replied "I think the Torch is a rather important source of communication between the members of the university community; it would be unfortunate to stop its publication. I think it would be appropriate that we ask the editors of the Torch not to pursue the issue involved here until such time as our committee has acted, but that they otherwise proceed."

The third and final section of Hoover's motion was voted upon and defeated with no one in favor, 0-8-2.

One of the sections of Roosevelt's "Canons of Journalism" read to the SAB by Hoover states, "The men of the press may refuse to reveal confidences or disclose sources of confidential information before any investigating body except the Student Activities Board in closed session."

Judi Halprin, Torch editor-in-chief, has stated she has not altered her stand on revealing Torch confidential sources as a result of last night's emergency SAB meeting. "I feel there is a higher code of ethics involved than that which is presented in the Roosevelt University Canons of Journalism," commented Halprin.

Ivy defends his position on use of anti-cancer drug Krebiozen

by Carol Gilbert

Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, research professor of biochemistry at Roosevelt and chief scientific sponsor of the alleged anti-cancer drug Krebiozen, was indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury.

The indictment culminates thirteen years of controversy over the drug. Ivy explained in an exclusive interview to the Torch that "we will try to push the proceedings as fast as possible, so that we may be able to get back to work. We cannot let patients who are on Krebiozen in Illinois die by inhibiting its production."

Ivy explained that, "the activity of the FDA has denied the Krebiozen

which are stated in the constitution of the US, to be more basic than the right to vote."

Ivy continued to explain his position in the defense of the drug. "If you were a patient and was told by your doctor that you have cancer, and all that can be done for you has been done, in other words surgery, x-ray treatments, and various forms of chemotherapy, and now there is nothing more to be done, you'd try anything which might prolong your life."

"The patients who come to me for Krebiozen treatments are in the terminal stages of cancer. They have been condemned to

better, they are more likely to continue to fight to stay alive."

There have been numerous reports on how Krebiozen was actually creatine, a substance found in animal cells which has no effect on cancerous growths. Ivy demonstrated that Krebiozen dissolved in No. 9 mineral oil, whereas creatine does not. Creatine is a powdery, white substance; Krebiozen is brownish in color. Creative is odorless; Krebiozen has a distinct odor. He explained "mineral oil is used as the solvent because it is an inert substance, and will not alter the properties of Krebiozen even for many months of dormancy."

YR's meet; split on policy over question of Torch responsibility

Last Monday's session of Roosevelt's Young Republicans was prefaced by the arrival of YR president John F. Piscopo, holding a contraband copy of the Nov. 16 issue of the *Torch*, and a sheaf of blank petitions.

After reading the controversial *Torch* bulletin, on Pitchell's alleged firing, aloud to the group, Piscopo announced that he had personally talked to President Pitchell, who had denied its validity. Based on this and similar responses to his inquiries among the faculty, Piscopo announced his plan to circulate copies of a petition he had drawn up as a protest against the *Torch's* editorial board for their "irresponsible policies"—namely, the printing of the bulletin.

At this point, Mike Rothmann, vice-president of the YR's, entered and introduced Howard Wallin, who pointed out that, "the real issue at hand was the fact that the administration had violated the principles of freedom and student's rights that Roosevelt was founded upon." They had, he said, acted in an arbitrary and totalitarian manner by suppressing the news rather than following the established procedures to handle such matters, such as proving it untrue and demanding a printed retraction. The true battle, said Wallin, was against this act of the administration and in defense of student's rights. "In view of this, Piscopo's proposed petition would divide the students, and thus weaken our cause."

Piscopo still insisted that he was

concerned with the "irresponsible actions and policies" of the *Torch* rather than the confiscation of last week's issue. He would not agree to withhold the petitions until the paper was released for free distribution. He conceded, however, that the petition was his own project, and it was intended to be representative of the opinions of the student body rather than the Young Republicans.

In addition, Rothmann represented the official YR viewpoint in a written denunciation of the administration's action of confiscation.

Having cleared up this matter, the meeting was officially called to order, and the Young Republicans took up the scheduled order of business.

Richard Zeidman, a member of the Student Senate, presented copies of the Senate's censure motion against Jeff Segal, and reviewed the *Torch* report on the action.

He called the article "biased," and cited several statements that he considered misquotes. In view of these revelations, the Young Republican's endorsed the senate's action in censuring Segal.

The next item on the agenda was a discussion of the present status of the Republican party. They acknowledged the fact that they have taken a beating at the polls and will continue to do so unless the Republican party as a whole can unite under a strong platform. They realize the necessity of becoming a true party of

opposition by taking positive stands on important issues, such as social security, medicare, foreign policy, and federal aid to education.

In an effort to re-establish some order out of the havoc of defeat, the YR plans to draft an official statement of philosophy for the club, and to start writing papers debating the various aspects of national issues. All liberals, moderates, and conservatives who would like to uphold their views should contribute to this project, or expect to lose their positions by default, according to the Nov. 9 issue of the YR newsletter.

The meeting concluded with a planning session of the YR post-election party, to be held at the home of Betty Grimbau, secretary of the organization, Nov. 28 at 8:30 p.m.

It was suggested that invitations be sent to non-paid members instructing them to pay at the door. Other ideas for obtaining the annual \$1.50 dues from delinquent members ranged from arranging with the Bursar to tack it onto their tuition, to having them pay in 25 cent installments.

The YR sends a weekly newsletter to all its members, edited by Piscopo, giving them an opportunity to express their political views and keep in touch with the activities of the organization.

A tentative meeting was planned for Wednesday, Nov. 19, to help organize a news staff and make plans for the next issue.

by David L. Aiken

Chicago Maroon

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Pitchell said he first learned that the *Torch* had printed an article alleging his "unofficial firing" on Saturday afternoon, while he was at his home. He declined to disclose who called to notify him.

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He did not have time, however, to complete his statement before Monday morning, since he spent most of his time on Sunday talking to reporters, Pitchell said.

The Administrative Council was not able to meet before 9:30 a.m. Monday, either, Pitchell said. Therefore, distribution of the *Torch* with the insertion with these statements had to be delayed until Tuesday.

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Torch editors responsible for the original story. It violated the "canons of journalism as general policy for student newspaper," drawn up by the Student Activities Board, Pitchell said.

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He also pointed out that the *Torch* story failed to mention in its "bulletin" that the present \$700,000 debt is not remarkable, since Roosevelt has been out of debt for only one year in its history. He agreed with a statement of Robert M. Hutchins, former chancellor of the University of Chicago, that a university which is not in debt is not worth much.

The debt figure has never been secret, Pitchell pointed out.

Briefs

Anderson tickets on sale

Benefit tickets at box office prices are being sold for Marian Anderson's Farewell Tour appearance at Orchestra Hall, December 6, by the Women's Scholarship Association.

Students can obtain \$2.50 gallery and \$3.00 second balcony seats from the information desk or the WSA office.

Marian Anderson is a member of the Advisory Board of Roosevelt University.

Frank McAllister, director of the Labor Education Division, tells about an incident at an Anderson concert in Memphis, Tennessee during the thirties. "The audience was segregated by means of a curtain hung between Negroes and whites. Somehow slowly during the concert the curtain fell to the floor, released spontaneously by both Negroes and whites to demonstrate opposition to such segregation."

Computer counsels at Michigan State U.

EAST LANSING, Mich. (CPS)—A computer is helping Michigan State University counsel its students.

The machine is programmed to scan the records of some 14,000 MSU freshmen and sophomores to find those who might be headed for academic difficulty. The

on a student at a critical time." He explained that the computer can obtain academic profiles of students in a few hours. Previously, secretaries had to scan the records for several weeks.

Musarts group has art exhibit

Musarts, an organization of talented Chicago women that gives a half scholarship to Roosevelt annually, is holding an art exhibit by its members above the Scholarship. "The exhibition, which began last Saturday, will continue for about a month," said Mrs. Ethel Osnis, president of the Women's Scholarship Association.

"Turn of the Century" by Shirley Mansfield is a scene of old Chicago, perhaps near Astor street," said Mrs. Osnis. The painting is a somber house carefully wrought in perspective with two gaily dressed children playing in front. Its price is \$115.

"Cactus" by Jane Steener is a desert scene selling for \$150 in brilliant purple and blue oils. Its shapes have much depth when it is stepped away from.

Three research grants awarded

Three undergraduate research

Conservative Viewpoint

Walking along 59th street

by Jenkin Lloyd Jones

Like the gardens of the Emperor's Palace in Tokyo the great Central Park of New York City is surrounded by walls. Tall walls.

On its flanks are the walls of the apartment buildings. At its 110th street northern limit are the walls of the Harlem tenements. On the south at 59th street there is a wall of luxury and culture running from the venerable Plaza Hotel to Huntington Hartford's new art museum.

And then there's the wall of fear.

59th street

The other evening I was walking along the north sidewalk of 59th street. The night was soft. There was a full moon and only a touch of autumn in the air. On the street to my right was a turbid stream of taxis and cars, bathed in exhaust smoke, and beyond, the grinding, sullen roar of mid-town. To my left was peace, inviting walks past the black lakes and through the woods.

It was a perfect night for a stroll in the park. On an evening like this people would be crowding other parks, pausing before the frantic orators in London's Hyde Park, drinking beer at the little bistros in the Bois de Boulogne, listening to the band in the Borgese Gardens.

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The policeman laughed. "You can go in if you want to," he said. "We do, of course—two of us together and sometimes with a police dog. But if you don't get

aren't any people left to be attacked.

Greenwich Village, long famous as the home of oddball artists, long-haired poets, and, more recently, amateur existentialists and folk singers, ought to be a pretty tolerant neighborhood. Yet two weeks ago its residents bitterly demanded that the New York police clean the Greenwich Village playgrounds of perverts, junkies and rowdies who shout lewdly at women.

The disease

Nor is the disease limited to New York. After sunset no one goes strolling in Washington's Rock Creek Park or Philadelphia's Fairmount Park or St. Louis' Forest Park. These have become the preserves of the vicious and the depraved. Decency has simply been driven out.

In the days before the Civil War when the followers of Bill Poole battled in and out of the Bowery bars with the supporters of John Morrissey, New York was no stranger to rowdyism. Those were the years when Boss Tweed was getting noticed as the brawling volunteer fire captain of the Americus Engine Co. And when the Americus crowd collided at a corner with the Black Joke company or the Hayseed company the fire was usually forgotten in a hilarious brawl featuring flattened noses and cut hoses.

the avenues. A century ago there was danger of being robbed, for there was much desperation and plenty of hunger. Today, with New York's annual welfare bill running close to a billion dollars, no person need be hungry. But the Herald-Tribune asserted flatly last month that 80 per cent of New York's personal crimes are committed by dope heads desperately seeking the \$40 to \$60 a day to thrust into the hands of the pushers.

A society that saw people rob in order to obtain food was sick. But what can you say of a society that has been turned into a jungle by the "kick" seekers?

Some day, and let it be soon, the unoffending, law-abiding, taxpaying majority of Americans are going to get fed up with being pushed around by a small minority of human beasts. They are going to want to use their parks again. They are going to want their streets safe again.

Enlarged jails

In order to accomplish this it may be necessary to substantially enlarge the jails and the prisons. The soft judges, the parole enthusiasts, the social worker and psychiatrists may bewail this. They may point out that such a solution is crude, that it makes no effort to understand and rehabilitate the culprit.

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Trouble today

In those days if you wanted trouble you headed for the waterfront dives. Today trouble stalks

the avenues. A century ago there was danger of being robbed, for there was much desperation and plenty of hunger. Today, with New York's annual welfare bill running close to a billion dollars, no person need be hungry. But the Herald-Tribune asserted flatly last month that 80 per cent of New York's personal crimes are committed by dope heads desperately seeking the \$40 to \$60 a day to thrust into the hands of the pushers.

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The primary function of law is not to understand the criminal but to protect the non-criminal. When the honest young New Yorker can take his girl for a moonlight walk in Central Park there will be time to worry about the welfare of the man who would have killed him.

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Computer counsels at Michigan State U.

EAST LANSING, Mich. (CPS)—A computer is helping Michigan State University counsel its students.

The machine is programmed to scan the records of some 14,000 MSU freshmen and sophomores to find those who might be headed for academic difficulty. The students are then called in for conferences with human professors, taking over after the computer has selected the subjects.

"The machine won't take over the counseling function," John Winburne, assistant dean of students in MSU's university college, emphasized. "What it will do is provide us with vital information

on a student at a critical time."

He explained that the computer can obtain academic profiles of students in a few hours. Previously, secretaries had to scan the records for several weeks.

Musarts group has art exhibit

Musarts, an organization of talented Chicago women that gives a half scholarship to Roosevelt annually, is holding an art exhibit by its members above the Scholarship shop. "The exhibition, which began last Saturday, will continue for about a month," said Mrs. Ethel Osni, president of the Women's Scholarship Association.

"Turn of the Century" by Shirley Mansfield is a scene of old Chicago, perhaps near Astor street," said Mrs. Osni. The painting is a somber house carefully wrought in perspective with two gaily dressed children playing in front. Its price is \$115.

"Cactus" by Jane Steener is a desert scene selling for \$150 in brilliant purple and blue oils. Its shapes have much depth when it is stepped away from.

Three research grants awarded

Three undergraduate research participation grants, \$2,100 each have been awarded the chemistry department by the National Science Foundation for this year.

The program is under the direction of Fred Turner, assistant professor of chemistry; Walter Guthmann, acting department chairman; and Jay Curtice, associate professor of chemistry.

Freedom and Responsibility

As with all philosophies of freedom and responsibilities of the press there is always room for debate and interpretation. It is a necessity that one evolve his personal philosophies in this area when one assumes an editorial position on a newspaper.

We, the editorial board of the Torch, have individually and collectively evolved such a philosophy and think that it is necessary at this time to present it.

We view the Torch as a newspaper. That its basic readership consists of students and others in the Roosevelt community in no way changes its status as a newspaper. That is to say that the Torch is not conceived of as a public relations publication for the University, nor is it conceived of as an organ of preference for any one person or groups of persons within the University.

As a newspaper its function, by definition, is to bring to its readership the news. As the editors of this newspaper it is our function to gather the news as accurately as possible, report it in the same manner, and bring it to our readership. In an effort to do this we must assume responsibility for checking the facts, for checking on the reliability of our

sources of information, and for making an editorial judgment on whether or not to print the information and news that comes to us. This we attempted to do in the case of the "bulletin" printed in issue number nine. Our sources were cross-checked and our editorial judgment was that this was important news that should have been printed; because of the circumstances involved in the nature of the manner in which the story "broke" we found ourselves unable to contact all of those people we should have for comment. We have corrected that by producing issue number ten.

One of our most basic responsibilities is to the ethics of journalism. These ethics involved a relationship between us and our sources analogous to the relationship between a lawyer and his client. This is a trust we will never break.

To the question of the propriety of printing the story, this story contained information of vital concern to the University community. It was our responsibility to tell the University what we knew. To do less would have been a serious breach of our responsibility.

Second Balcony

Pirandello's 'Enrico IV'

Perhaps there is only one tan-sounding. Because of his wealth, reality; only the "mad" maintainable way of fully acknowledging he was able to live the role of a fixed identity in relation to other Bruce and Judith Sagan's and Enrico IV, Emperor of 11th century Germany, with his own "mad" Herald Productions' many accomplishments in reopening the Har- castle, noblemen, and other court- per Theater, 5238 S. Harper, with ly necessities. Whenever visitors aware of their masks. Pirandello the professional production of came to note "Enrico's" behavior, rather paradoxically concludes Luigi Pirandello's *Enrico IV*. But they had to don the garments of that life must be played as though before I say more about how this "his" medieval world. The play revolts about one particular visit acknowledgment could be ex- ceases, I want to tell you why of such "outsiders." they deserve it:

- They opened a new professional theater in Chicago. This is not easy to do, as other producers have learned.

- They selected a masterful play from the modern theater's repertory for their first production. They did not import one of Broadway's current or former "smash hits" to attract audiences as most professional theaters in Chicago do.

- They did import to Chicago one of America's most distinguished and talented directors, Gene Frankel, to direct this brilliant, powerful play which is so difficult to produce successfully.

- They filled the cast primarily with Chicago actors. This also is uncommon for professional theaters here.

- Through the combined efforts of all of the individuals involved, they produced a remarkably perceptive and elevating presentation of a great play. This is unusual everywhere.

To elaborate on Items 2-5:

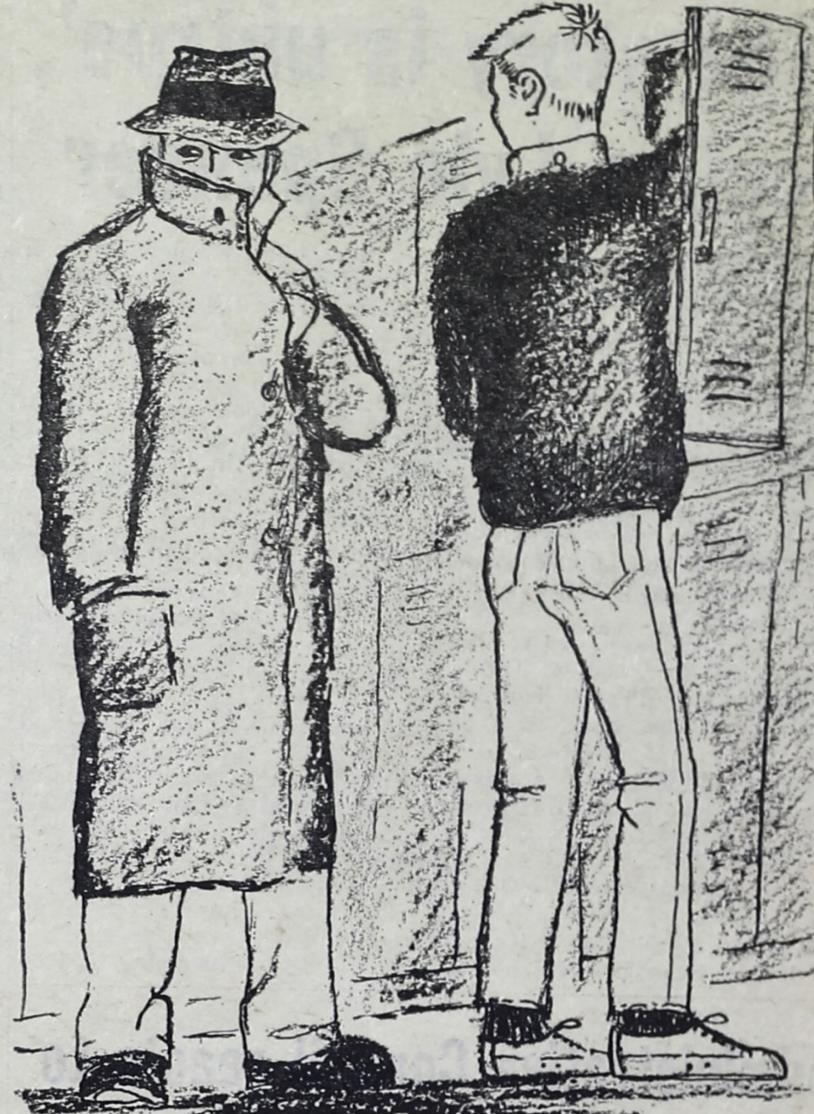
Pirandello's drama of delusioned society symbolizes the theme of truth and illusion in terms of madness and sanity. All of the characters serve to explore the realm of madness, and ultimately, they relate the question of sanity and reality to their individual identities, which change throughout the

The plot is thus presented in an intentionally artificial, historical setting, and is so carefully constructed that it is flexible enough to provide satiric comments on contemporary society. This setting enables the juxtaposition of the 11th and 20th centuries, a rather unique use of time which reveals some undesirable aspects of our age. The contrast in costumes alone illustrates the 850-year time span crossed frequently by the characters, with the consequent contrast in the identities of the characters. This absorbing treatment of time provides the fertile background for the depicted analyses of truth, reality, sanity, and identity.

Considering the theme from another approach, the dialogue also is so notably structured that when several characters speak to each other simultaneously, the problem of discerning the truth arises again. Furthermore, the dialogue frequently operates on several levels, rendering dramatic irony. This is particularly intriguing when Enrico elaborates about his battles with the Pope; the observer questions the possible resemblance of these battles with those he may have had with his visitors before his accident. Pirandello is not without his stage consciousness, or theatricality, and often the dialogue reminds the audience that

Pirandello's brilliant interweaving of the complex theme, the use of time, and the carefully constructed dialogue with the plot is ably and imaginatively executed through the direction of Gene Frankel, and through the particularly creative and dynamic performances of Alvin Epstein as Enrico IV and Dennis Kennedy as Bertoldo, in addition to the strong performance given by the supporting cast. Frankel is quite perceptive and, as such, imparts the presentation with multiple animated and dynamic aspects that emphasize and enhance the significant parts of the play. The various clever gestures, the successful simultaneous multiple action of dialogue, the wide range of voice pitch and pace from stage whispers to hysterical screams, and the excellent blocking, which used the full realm of the stage and its seven entrances throughout the play, are all to be ascribed to Frankel's astute direction of the flexible, capable cast.

Returning to my original point, which was how to fully acknowledge the accomplishments of the producers, I think there is only one way: see the play at the Harper Theater at least twice; and then you will probably want to see the play there again because there is so much to see and appreciate. The pleasure will be all yours, yet you will be lauding



Perfumes, postcards, Torches . . .

Letters to the Editor

Protests Torch 'professionalism'

To the Editor:

I am somewhat dismayed at having been informed that my conservative column (The White Line) is to be replaced by a syndicated column written by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, editor of the Tulsa Tribune. I have nothing against Mr. Jones; as a matter of fact, I have a very high regard for him, having met him when I was a student at the University of Tulsa.

However, I had always thought that as a student newspaper, the first obligation of the Torch is to serve the students with students. Certainly Mr. Jones is not a student here, is he? I also know that I am the first conservative student to write for the Torch in a very long time, and since my services are still available for this purpose, I am somewhat miffed that they are not being used. Furthermore, I suspect that Mr. Jones is not writing for free; consequently, it must cost the Torch something to print his column. As a student, I write for the Torch gratis (as should all the other students working on, or writing for the Torch).

Or is the Torch more interested in turning out a "professional" paper than a "student" paper?

MIKE ROTHMAN

'Blatant bias' charges senator

To the Editor:

It is evident that much misunderstanding exists regarding not only what took place at the November 11 Senate meeting, but why it took place. Those of you who were not present are placed at a severe disadvantage by the November 16 Torch's coverage of that meeting, for both its news and editorial comment was characterized by major error of fact, gross misinterpretation, and utter disregard of the cannons of journalistic responsibility.

The fact is that a motion of censure against Jeffrey Segal was passed by a vote of 8 in

expression of substantial dissatisfaction. It is my belief that the dissatisfaction with Mr. Segal is justified. It is evident that this motion to censure served as a focal point, upon which the myriad disappointments with Mr. Segal's leadership and personal conduct crystallized and found expression. A motion to censure is a rather drastic move. It is indicative of a breakdown in the ordinary means of communication and settlement of grievances. Mr. Segal has been curiously unresponsive to the criticism and dissatisfaction expressed by other senators, and has evidenced an arrogance and disrespect towards the Senate which is only partially manifested by the irresponsible actions for which he was censured.

I should like to deal briefly with one of the erroneous charges which are scattered throughout the November 16 issue of the Torch. Much reference is made to the fact that I left a proxy to vote. Charges are made that I felt before hearing "all the evidence," and that I left "before hearing any discussion at all."

The fact is that I was present and participated in over two and one half hours of debate. I did not leave until every substantive section (whereas clauses 1-6) of the resolution had been thoroughly debated and voted on—the major remaining section was simply the formal statement of censure, based entirely on the preceding whereas clauses. Thus a proxy was the only method I had to record my feeling on the issue, since I was forced to leave to go to work.

Those persons who are interested in seeing a detailed statement regarding the basis for the censure of Mr. Segal are urged to consult my full and detailed statement which includes the full text of the censure resolutions which will be posted on both Senate and Student Activity bulletin boards.

My interest in voting for the censure of Jeffrey Segal lies in achieving responsible student government. To those who complain of a lack of party loyalty I can only say that in my hierarchy of values, party loyalty

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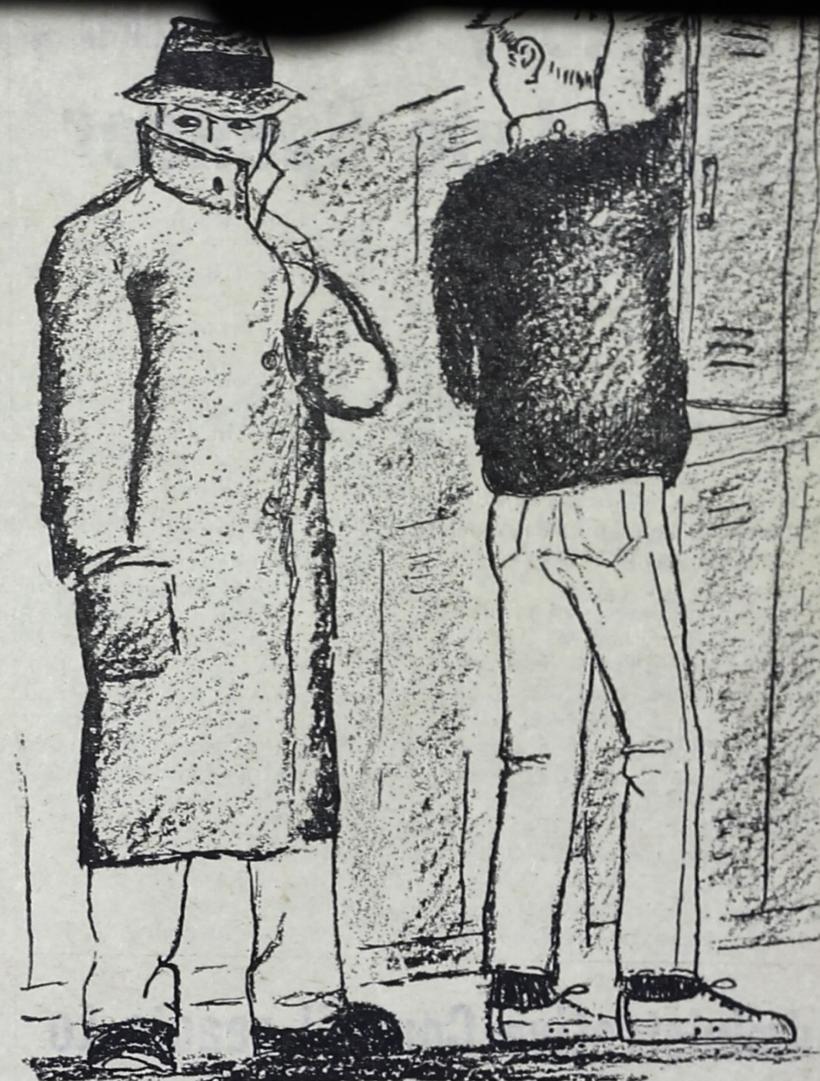
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In terms of basic action, the play concerns the life of a wealthy man who hit his head in the midst of a masquerade party, became insane, and believed himself to be the person whom he was im- per-

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Thus, through many techniques, Pirandello focuses on the merciful, yet hollow nature of human

Returning to my original point, which was how to fully acknowledge the accomplishments of the producers, I think there is only one way: see the play at the Har- per Theater at least twice; and then you will probably want to see the play there again because there is so much to see and appreciate. The pleasure will be all yours, yet you will be lauding everyone in the production at the same time. Then they, in turn, might be willing to do another good presentation of another classic play; and that would really be rare, especially here in Chicago.

VIVIEN ROBINSON

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I am somewhat dismayed at having been informed that my conservative column (The White Line) is to be replaced by a syndicated column written by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, editor of the Tulsa Tribune. I have nothing against Mr. Jones; as a matter of fact, I have a very high regard for him, having met him when I was a student at the University of Tulsa.

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The fact is that a motion of censure against Jeffrey Segal was passed by a vote of 8 in favor, 3 against, with no abstentions. The motion contained a number of specific charges of varying importance, but which, when taken as a whole, were sufficiently cogent to demonstrate a pattern of irresponsibility by Mr. Segal to majority of the senate. A motion of censure is an

expression of substantial dissatisfaction. It is my belief that the dissatisfaction with Mr. Segal is justified. It is evident that this motion to censure served as a focal point, upon which the myriad disappointments with Mr. Segal's leadership and personal conduct crystallized and found expression. A motion to censure is a rather drastic move. It is indicative of a breakdown in the ordinary means of communication and settlement of grievances. Mr. Segal has been curiously unresponsive to the criticism and dissatisfaction expressed by other senators, and has evidenced an arrogance and disrespect towards the Senate which is only partially manifested by the irresponsible actions for which he was censured.

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My interest in voting for the censure of Jeffrey Segal lies in achieving responsible student government. To those who complain of a lack of party loyalty I can only say that in my hierarchy of values, party loyalty run a poor second to my conception of responsible leadership. It is my hope that this resolution for censure will prove to be a stimulus to renewed dedication to the principles of effective, active, and responsible student government at Roosevelt.

JOEL GOLDSTEIN

The story is untrue, replies Lyle Spencer

If the **Torch** story read to me over the phone is as I have heard it, it is very irresponsible journalism, and I am disappointed in the editors of the **Torch**.

The story is of course completely untrue.

Faculty disagreements exist in all universities, particularly during changes of administration and this has occurred at Roosevelt this year.

An excellent program has been worked out during the last month at Roosevelt and its internal administration has been strengthened.

This program has been unanimously approved by the president, deans and trustees. Dr. Pittell's position, as outlined in this new arrangement, has my full backing.

While Roosevelt University certainly has financial problems, as

do all colleges, the University is as strong now as it has ever been. This is true in the academic field as well.

Enrollment is at an all time high with 6,500 students. Only two years ago, Roosevelt University got completely out of debt for the first time in history. Since then the Trustees have had such confidence in its future that they borrowed \$500,000 to purchase the Favor Ruhl building on Wabash Avenue, where we hope soon to erect a new dormitory and student union.

We also used some of the funds to build a new bookstore this fall.

Chicago's needs for more and better higher education are enormous. The University of Illinois had to turn away more than 5,000 gifted students this fall. There is a great need for an institution like Roosevelt University in Chicago.

Its future has never been brighter.

—November 15, 1964

The most irresponsible journalistic actions are those involving the propagation of the "big lie." It is most unfortunate that the Editorial Board of the **Torch** took it upon its shoulders to utilize this technique when it published the Bulletin on page three of this issue.

I can repudiate this statement as wholly false and hereby do so. But protestations by me cannot be as persuasive as the facts. This statement will restrict itself to the facts of the situation as I know them.

• The bylaws of Roosevelt University give the Board of Trustees the general power to manage the affairs of the University. No individual or group of individuals on the board, in the administration or on the faculty is empowered to act in the name of the Board except as the Board specifically directs in writing. I am certain that the Board would not tolerate any other arrangement.

• The facts about the so-called "unofficial firing" are: At the annual meeting of the Roosevelt University Board of Trustees on October 22 this year, I and most of the other officers of the Board were reelected for another year's service. I am a member of the Board nominating committee, the executive committee and the Board of Trustees. At no time were there any conditions or qualifications set on any of the persons elected to serve until the next regularly scheduled election in October of 1965. Nor has any condition or qualification been decided or even discussed by persons in responsible decision-making positions in the University before or since that time.

• The statement that the President has been stripped of his administrative responsibilities and authority is patently absurd. The bylaws of the corporation state clearly that the President is the chief executive officer of the corporation, the head of all sections of the University and the person responsible for carrying out the measures officially agreed upon by the Board of Trustees (Article IV, Section 5). Those powers still reside in the President.

At its October 22 meeting the Board of Trustees reorganized the Administrative Council as follows:

- (1) The Administrative Council to vote on and make recommendations to the President on all important administrative and personnel matters. Cases of disagreement between the Administrative Council and the President to be referred to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees for final decision.
- (2) The Administrative Council to elect its own chairman.
- (3) The Administrative Council to consist of 11 members: the six Deans of the University, the Treasurer, the Director of Development, the Directors of the two Divisions, and the Librarian.

This action did not give the Council any administrative or executive line authority. On the contrary, administrative authority still resides in the various division heads who report through channels to the President, who in turn reports to the Board of Trustees.

• The statement about the failure of the President in fund-raising last year is also absurd. No one expects the President to raise large sums of money in his first six or eight months in office. In any case, more money was raised in the last eight months than in any comparable time in the school's history. This was accomplished by heroic efforts by Board members, alumni, founders and friends of the University and the ladies of the Women's Scholarship Association. Additional funds were also raised by the efforts of faculty and administrators in acquiring restricted funds for various types of academic and educational programs.

• Much is made of the fact that the University is in debt. It is. But it is also a fact that the University has been out of debt for only one year in its history. Chancellor Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago once said that any university which was without the pressure for additional funds wasn't doing its job properly.

Roosevelt's pressures for additional funds at this time are due entirely to the fact that it is a growing University which has been rapidly improving the quantity and quality of its academic endeavors. Note the following facts:

(1) Enrollment has increased steadily:

Fall 1960	5098
1961	5534
1962	5869
1963	6054
1964	6509

(2) Numbers of full-time faculty have increased steadily:

1960-61	118
1961-62	123
1962-63	146
1963-64	155
1964-65	173

(3) Salary levels of faculty have increased steadily:

Annual Average	
1960-61	\$7,397
1961-62	7,555
1962-63	8,074
1963-64	8,785
1964-65	9,461

With few exceptions almost all

new full-time faculty now have the Ph.D. or its equivalent when hired.

(4) Fringe benefits have steadily increased:

1960-61	\$202,800
1961-62	236,500
1962-63	287,000
1963-64	319,000
1964-65	330,000

(5) Student Aid and scholarship expenditures have steadily increased:

1960-61	\$ 75,500
1961-62	96,900
1962-63	111,100
1963-64	115,100
1964-65	195,000

(6) Expenditures on additions to physical plant have steadily increased:

1960-61	\$112,900
1961-62	260,500
1962-63	213,600
1963-64	412,500

There are but a few of the most important criteria by which one can judge whether a school is fulfilling its mission and will continue to survive and grow. In every single series, the data show sharp annual increases (except for plant expenditures in 1962-63). The reader can judge for himself whether Roosevelt is growing stronger or weaker.

Roosevelt has a difficult fund-raising goal this year. It is larger than usual because it is a sign of our faith that this is a stepping stone year to a new era of strength and excellence.

This faith has already been partially justified by a larger than anticipated increase in the student body which has increased tuition income by a significant amount.

In fund raising, unrestricted fund income is 236 per cent ahead of last year on a comparable date. Other sources of income such as scholarships, student aid, and funds for restricted purposes appear to be well ahead of last year although no data for comparable dates last year are available because of a change in our reporting system this year.

Although many problems remain, none is so difficult that it cannot be solved. In solving these problems we shall continue to grow institutionally, administratively and most important of all—academically, which is our true *raison d'être*.

I subscribe fully to Mr. Spencer's conclusion that Roosevelt's future has never been brighter.

—November 16, 1964

Administrative Council reacts to bulletin; explains actions in full

On Saturday, November 14, 1964, the Administrative Council confronted a condition of fact: a Bulletin on page three of the issue of the Roosevelt Torch for Monday, November 16, contained grave misstatements, unauthorized allegations, and falsehoods. The falsity of these assertions was at once known.

Realizing that the dissemination of known falsehood is not justifiable and that the task of the moment was to arrange for proper reportage founded on fact, the Administrative Council postponed the distribution of copies of the Torch until such time as official declarations of the facts could be included.

After further inquiry and discussion (including a meeting with Miss Judi Halprin and Mr. Jeffrey

Segal of the Torch), the Administrative Council made the following recommendation to the President: that the copies of the Torch be released upon condition that another page of the same size and the same type — with the correcting statements and commentaries of the President and of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and with a statement by the Administrative Council — be inserted between pages two and three.

The Administrative Council feels sure that, where truthful statements from verified authority can supplant incorrect statements, it is to everyone's interest and desire — and it is emphatically to the advantage of Roosevelt University — that the dissemination of truth be expedited.

ing health, or alleviating suffering. The Kefauver Amendment should be amended so that any licensed physician may use an investigational (experimental) drug provided he believes that it may help his patient. . . . Ivy has maintained he will refer to this passage in the defense of the use of Krebiozen.

Ivy declared, "the presence of an anti-cancer substance, 'Krebiozen,' in the body of animals and man has been verified by five groups of scientists. I shall carry on until the 'anti-cancer' substance has been given a scientific experimental test."

and commentators alike is a small item in the September issue of the World Medical Journal, which stated: "In the treatment of the sick person, the doctor must be free to use a new therapeutic measure, if in his judgment it offers hope of saving life, establish-

ing health, or alleviating suffering. The Kefauver Amendment should be amended so that any licensed physician may use an investigational (experimental) drug provided he believes that it may help his patient. . . . Ivy has maintained he will refer to this passage in the defense of the use of Krebiozen.

After a brief discussion of the Torch's explanatory statement, Dean Johnson advised the editorial board he was not operating on the basis of the editor's discussion earlier in the morning with President Pitchell.

The question of the headline on the Spencer statement was then brought up. After this question was covered at great length, Professor Forsythe suggested that perhaps a mimeographed sheet noting the headline desired by President Pitchell and the deans conferred with on the matter could be placed in the paper with the insert.

At this time, the editorial board asked for a brief recess

Open Letter

Continued from front page

a meeting in Dean Weil's office, the Torch statement was delivered to Dean Johnson. Professor Thomas Forsythe was also present at this meeting, and Dean Arthur E. Hoover entered soon after discussion began.

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to consider the situation. The editorial board determined that it would not continue discussions until the Monday edition of the paper was returned to the Torch office as a sign of good faith.

Dean Hoover said he saw no reason why this could not be done immediately.

At 2 p.m. yesterday the Torch received the following statement from President Pitchell:

"1. The copies of the Roosevelt Torch for November 16, 1964, are being released without any conditions except that the Editorial Board is not authorized to insert the statements of mine and Mr. Spencer in the form in which they appear on the printed inserts of November 17.

"2. If the Editorial Board of the Torch decides to print the statements of the Administrative Council, the President, and Mr. Spencer, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the reprint will have to be reset with the proper

identification of Mr. Spencer's statement as his and his alone, and with the elimination of all introductory material other than the heading:

"On this page appear the statements of the President, Mr. Lyle M. Spencer, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and the Administrative Council, with their comments on the Bulletin on page 3 of this issue."

It was at that time that the editorial board decided to print this special edition of the Torch.

The official statements printed are public statements. As they are not presented in the original format which was the subject of the text of memos presented above, the editorial board is using them in a legitimate manner.

JUDI HALPRIN
JEFFREY SEGAL
RICHARD MONET
JOHN DOUARD
STEVEN BOOKSHESTER
LYN COLE

identification of the world's land mass are under Communist rule," he said. "We have been losing the battle to the Communist criminal conspiracy because of apathy, indifference, and complacency on the part of good Americans."

Philbrick spent nine years in the Communist underground, beginning this "career" when he and his wife moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, whereupon invitation joined the Cambridge Youth Council.

Six months later Philbrick realized it was a Communist-front organization for the recruitment of unsuspecting high-school and college-aged youths into the Communist Party machinery. He never was an official member of the FBI; he merely was a voluntary counterspy.

Communist leadership in Cambridge had designated the Youth Council to serve as a "transmission belt" to transmit or convey "from the secrecy of the Communist Party, Communist propagan-

da hate material . . . to enhance the wonderful socialist utopia and to serve as a recruitment organization for the Communist Party via college campus groups."

He condemned the Washington Post, Walter Lippman, and Drew Pearson for trying to convince we Americans that the Communist Party is no longer trying to take over America.

Philbrick examined the civil rights movement as to the origin of the idea "the end justifies the means." He asserted this phrase has Communist origins, and thus he apparently seeks to alert both leaders and followers of this movement to possible charges of guilt by association. Perhaps he is also inferring communist invasion of the civil rights movement. Perhaps these leaders do not realize that by encouraging followers to break laws whenever they consider them unjust, that they are following Communist ideology, and are possibly contributing to the eventual overthrow of all civil liberties.

In answering the question posed by the title of his address "Should known Communists be permitted to speak at College Campuses?" Philbrick replied, "Banning (such speakers) is not enough. It is an act of treason to invite a Communist to speak at an American college or university — it is an act of betrayal to all men dying for freedom tonight!"

This action did not give the Council any administrative or executive line authority. On the contrary, administrative authority still resides in the various division heads who report through channels to the President, who in turn reports to the Board of Trustees.

• The statement about the failure of the President in fund-raising last year is also absurd. No one expects the President to raise large sums of money in his first six or eight months in office. In any case, more money was raised in the last eight months than in any comparable time in the school's history. This was accomplished by heroic efforts by Board members, alumni, founders and friends of the University and the ladies of the Women's Scholarship Association. Additional funds were also raised by the efforts of faculty and administrators in acquiring restricted funds for various types of academic and educational programs.

• Much is made of the fact that the University is in debt. It is. But it is also a fact that the University has been out of debt for only one year in its history. Chancellor Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago once said that any university which was without the pressure for additional funds wasn't doing its job properly.

Roosevelt's pressures for additional funds at this time are due entirely to the fact that it is a growing University which has been rapidly improving the quantity and quality of its academic endeavors. Note the following facts:

(1) Enrollment has increased steadily:

Fall 1960	5098
1961	5534
1962	5869
1963	6054
1964	6509

(2) Numbers of full-time faculty have increased steadily:

1960-61	118
1961-62	123
1962-63	146
1963-64	155
1964-65	173

(3) Salary levels of faculty have increased steadily:

Annual Average	
1960-61	\$7,397
1961-62	7,555
1962-63	8,074
1963-64	8,785
1964-65	9,461

With few exceptions almost all

'The story is untrue', replies Lyle Spencer

If the **Torch** story read to me over the phone is as I have heard it, it is very irresponsible journalism, and I am disappointed in the editors of the **Torch**.

The story is of course completely untrue.

Faculty disagreements exist in all universities, particularly during changes of administration and this has occurred at Roosevelt this year.

An excellent program has been worked out during the last month at Roosevelt and its internal administration has been strengthened.

This program has been unanimously approved by the president, deans and trustees. Dr. Pitchell's position, as outlined in this new arrangement, has my full backing.

While Roosevelt University certainly has financial problems, as

do all colleges, the University is as strong now as it has ever been. This is true in the academic field as well.

Enrollment is at an all time high with 6,500 students. Only two years ago, Roosevelt University got completely out of debt for the first time in history. Since then the Trustees have had such confidence in its future that they borrowed \$500,000 to purchase the Favor Ruhl building on Wabash Avenue, where we hope soon to erect a new dormitory and student union.

We also used some of the funds to build a new bookstore this fall.

Chicago's needs for more and better higher education are enormous. The University of Illinois had to turn away more than 5,000 gifted students this fall. There is a great need for an institution like Roosevelt University in Chicago.

Its future has never been brighter.

—November 15, 1964

Robert J. Pitchell issues statement

The most irresponsible journalistic actions are those involving the propagation of the "big lie." It is most unfortunate that the Editorial Board of the **Torch** took it upon its shoulders to utilize this technique when it published the Bulletin on page three of this issue.

I can repudiate this statement as wholly false and hereby do so. But protestations by me cannot be as persuasive as the facts. This statement will restrict itself to the facts of the situation as I know them.

• The bylaws of Roosevelt University give the Board of Trustees the general power to manage the affairs of the University. No individual or group of individuals on the board, in the administration or on the faculty is empowered to act in the name of the Board except as the Board specifically directs in writing. I am certain that the Board would not tolerate any other arrangement.

• The facts about the so-called "unofficial firing" are: At the annual meeting of the Roosevelt University Board of Trustees on October 22 this year, I and most of the other officers of the Board were reelected for another year's service. I am a member of the Board nominating committee, the executive committee and the Board of Trustees. At no time were there any conditions or qualifications set on any of the persons elected to serve until the next regularly scheduled election in October of 1965. Nor has any condition or qualification been decided or even discussed by persons in responsible decision-making positions in the University before or since that time.

• The statement that the President has been stripped of his administrative responsibilities and authority is patently absurd. The bylaws of the corporation state clearly that the President is the chief executive officer of the corporation, the head of all sections of the University and the person responsible for carrying out the measures officially agreed upon by the Board of Trustees (Article IV, Section 5). Those powers still reside in the President.

At its October 22 meeting the Board of Trustees reorganized the Administrative Council as follows:

(1) The Administrative Council to vote on and make recommendations to the President on all important administrative and personnel matters. Cases of disagreement between the Administrative Council and the President to be referred to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees for final decision.

(2) The Administrative Council to elect its own chairman.

(3) The Administrative Council to consist of 11 members: the six Deans of the University, the Treasurer, the Director of Development, the Directors of the two Divisions, and the Librarian.

This action did not give the Council any administrative or executive line authority. On the contrary, administrative authority still resides in the various division heads who report through channels to the President, who in turn reports to the Board of Trustees.

• The statement about the failure of the President in fund-raising last year is also absurd. No one expects the President to raise large sums of money in his first six or eight months in office. In any case, more money was raised in the last eight months than in any comparable time in the school's history. This was accomplished by heroic efforts by Board members, alumni, founders and friends of the University and the ladies of the Women's Scholarship Association. Additional funds were also raised by the efforts of faculty and administrators in acquiring restricted funds for various types of academic and educational programs.

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With few exceptions almost all

new full-time faculty now have the Ph.D. or its equivalent when hired.

(4) Fringe benefits have steadily increased:

1960-61	\$202,800
1961-62	236,500
1962-63	287,000
1963-64	319,000
1964-65	330,000

(5) Student Aid and scholarship expenditures have steadily increased:

1960-61	\$ 75,500
1961-62	96,900
1962-63	111,100
1963-64	115,100
1964-65	195,000

(6) Expenditures on additions to physical plant have steadily increased:

1960-61	\$112,900
1961-62	260,500
1962-63	213,600
1963-64	412,500

There are but a few of the most important criteria by which one can judge whether a school is fulfilling its mission and will continue to survive and grow. In every single series, the data show sharp annual increases (except for plant expenditures in 1962-63). The reader can judge for himself whether Roosevelt is growing stronger or weaker.

Roosevelt has a difficult fund-raising goal this year. It is larger than usual because it is a sign of our faith that this is a stepping stone year to a new era of strength and excellence.

This faith has already been partially justified by a larger than anticipated increase in the student body which has increased tuition income by a significant amount.

In fund raising, unrestricted fund income is 236 per cent ahead of last year on a comparable date. Other sources of income such as scholarships, student aid, and funds for restricted purposes appear to be well ahead of last year although no data for comparable dates last year are available because of a change in our reporting system this year.

Although many problems remain, none is so difficult that it cannot be solved. In solving these problems we shall continue to grow institutionally, administratively and most important of all — academically, which is our true raison d'être.

I subscribe fully to Mr. Spencer's conclusion that Roosevelt's future has never been brighter.

— November 16, 1964

Administrative Council reacts to bulletin; explains actions in full

On Saturday, November 14, 1964, the Administrative Council confronted a condition of fact: a Bulletin on page three of the issue of the **Roosevelt Torch** for Monday, November 16, contained grave misstatements, unauthoritative allegations, and falsehoods. The falsity of these assertions was at once known.

Realizing that the dissemination of known falsehood is not justifiable and that the task of the moment was to arrange for proper reportage founded on fact, the Administrative Council postponed the distribution of copies of the **Torch** until such time as official declarations of the facts could be included.

After further inquiry and discussion (including a meeting with Miss Judi Halprin and Mr. Jeffrey

Segal of the **Torch**), the Administrative Council made the following recommendation to the President: that the copies of the **Torch** be released upon condition that another page of the same size and the same type — with the correcting statements and commentaries of the President and of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and with a statement by the Administrative Council — be inserted between pages two and three.

The Administrative Council feels sure that, where truthful statements from verified authority can supplant incorrect statements, it is to everyone's interest and desire — and it is emphatically to the advantage of Roosevelt University — that the dissemination of truth be expedited.

ing health, or alleviating suffering. The Kefauver Amendment should be amended so that any licensed physician may use an investigational (experimental) drug provided he believes that it may help his patient. . . . Ivy has maintained he will refer to this passage in the defense of the use of Krebiozen.

Ivy declared, "the presence of an anti-cancer substance, 'Krebiozen,' in the body of animals and man has been verified by five groups of scientists. I shall carry on until the 'anti-cancer' substance has been given a scientific experimental test."

a meeting in Dean Weil's office, the **Torch** statement was delivered to Dean Johnson. Professor Thomas Forsythe was also present at this meeting, and Dean Arthur E. Hoover entered soon after discussion began.

After a brief discussion of the **Torch**'s explanatory statement, Dean Johnson advised the editorial board he was not operating on the basis of the editor's discussion earlier in the morning with President Pitchell.

The question of the headline on the Spencer statement was then brought up. After this question was covered at great length, Professor Forsythe suggested that perhaps a mimeographed sheet setting the record

to consider the situation. The editorial board determined that it would not continue discussions until the Monday edition of the paper was returned to the **Torch** office as a sign of good faith.

Dean Hoover said he saw no reason why this could not be done immediately.

At 2 p.m. yesterday the **Torch** received the following statement from President Pitchell:

"1. The copies of the **Roosevelt Torch** for November 16, 1964, are being released without any conditions except that the Editorial Board is not authorized to insert the statements of mine and Mr. Spencer in the form in which they appear on the printed inserts of November 16.

identification of Mr. Spencer's statement as his and his alone, and with the elimination of all introductory material other than the heading:

"On this page appear the statements of the President, Mr. Lyle M. Spencer, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and the Administrative Council, with their comments on the Bulletin on page 3 of this issue."

It was at that time that the editorial board decided to print this special edition of the **Torch**.

The official statements printed are public statements. As they are not presented in the original format which was the subject of the text of memos presented

da hate material . . . to enhance the wonderful socialist utopia and to serve as a recruitment organization for the Communist Party via college campus groups."

He condemned the Washington Post, Walter Lippman, and Drew Pearson for trying to convince us Americans that the Communist Party is no longer trying to take over America.

Philbrick examined the civil rights movement as to the origin of the idea "the end justifies the means." He asserted this phrase has Communist origins, and thus he apparently seeks to alert both leaders and followers of this movement to possible charges of guilt by association. Perhaps he is also inferring communist invasion of the civil rights movement. Perhaps these leaders do not realize that by encouraging followers to break laws whenever they consider them unjust, that they are following Communist ideology, and are possibly contributing to the eventual overthrow of all civil liberties.

In answering the question page

Open Letter

Continued from front page

and commentators alike is a small item in the September issue of the **World Medical Journal**, which stated: "In the treatment of the sick person, the doctor must be free to use a new therapeutic measure, if in his judgment it offers hope of saving life, establish-

ing health, or alleviating suffering. The Kefauver Amendment should be amended so that any licensed physician may use an investigational (experimental) drug provided he believes that it may help his patient. . . . Ivy has maintained he will refer to this passage in the defense of the use of Krebiozen.

Ivy declared, "the presence of an anti-cancer substance, 'Krebiozen,' in the body of animals and man has been verified by five groups of scientists. I shall carry on until the 'anti-cancer' substance has been given a scientific experimental test."

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